



MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

Recommendations of General Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army.

SYSTEM OF SEA COAST DEFENSES

Changes Made Necessary by the Great Range of Modern Guns—Sites Acquired for Fortifications—River and Harbor Improvements—\$55,000,000 for Virginia Waters.

Washington, October 21, 1897. General Wilson, chief of the engineers of the army, has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. It is devoted to the fortifications and river and harbor improvements of the country.

Estimates for coast defense for the years 1898-99 are as follows: Gun and mortar batteries, \$5,000,000; purchase of land for fortifications, \$500,000; protection, preservation and repair of fortifications, \$100,000; preparation of plans for fortifications, \$5,000; sea walls and embankments, \$5,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, for the purchase of sub-marine mines and necessary appliances to operate them, for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, for needful estimates, cable galleries, etc., to render it possible to operate submarine mines, \$150,000; total, \$5,810,000.

To this is added \$41,000 for the engineer depot at Willett's Point, N. Y. On the subject of fortifications the report says: "The system of seacoast defense now in course of construction is based upon the report of the board of fortifications and other defenses, appointed by the President under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885. The report of this board, generally known as the Endicott board, was published in 1886.

Under instructions from the chief of engineers dated March 25, 1887, the board of engineers undertook the study and preparation of detailed projects for the defense of the principal sea and lake ports of the United States. Up to the present time the projects have been prepared and have received the approval of the Secretary of War for many ports among which are the following: Hampton Roads, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, Galveston, Texas. Projects for the defense of other ports are still under consideration.

The great range of modern high power guns compels the establishment of defensive lines at distances from the cities and harbors considerably greater than heretofore deemed necessary. At many harbors the sites of the older type works are at distances from the objects to be protected insufficient to admit of a proper defense under modern conditions. At other harbors, the area of the older sites, when otherwise suitable are too small to accommodate the modern defense. The acquisition of suitable sites has, therefore, been a necessary feature of the construction of a modern system of seacoast defense. During the past fiscal year title has been obtained to sites at Portland, Maine; eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Baltimore, Charleston, Key West, Galveston, San Diego, California, and Puget Sound. Negotiations are still in progress for sites at Portland, Boston, Narragansett Bay, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Key West, Galveston and Puget Sound. All available funds for the purchase of suitable sites for seacoast defenses have been pledged.

The operations attending the acquisition of sites are frequently attended by tedious and unavoidable delays. An appropriation of \$500,000 is earnestly requested to continue the purchase of necessary sites.

Congress authorized the contract system in work on fortifications, but it is not approved by General Wilson.

General Wilson says that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, there was expended on river and harbor improvements \$13,461,335. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, his estimates are: Continuous work authorized by Congress, \$18,876,007; for other works not provided for by continuing contracts, \$29,452,153. The principal estimates in detail in a number of the States follow:

Virginia—James river, \$400,000; Norfolk harbor, \$56,774; Nansemond river, \$30,000; Appomattox river, \$30,000; Cape Charles City harbor, \$40,000.

North Carolina—Roanoke river, \$41,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, \$28,500; Cape Fear river and below Wilmington, \$250,000.

South Carolina—Waccamaw river, \$30,000; Winyah Bay, \$150,000; Santee river, \$100,000; Wapoo, \$25,000.

Georgia—Savannah harbor, \$150,000; Savannah harbor maintenance, \$100,000; Savannah river, \$100,000; Darien harbor, \$75,000; Altamaha river, \$50,000; Oconee river, \$50,000; Ocmulgee river, \$50,000; Cumberland Sound, \$450,000; inside water routes between Savannah and Fernandina, Florida, \$56,000; Flint river, \$26,500.

Florida—St. Johns river, \$300,000; Indian river, \$20,000; Key West harbor, \$225,000; Charlotte harbor and Pease creek, \$25,000; Sarasota Bay, \$25,000; Manatee river, \$29,000; Pensacola harbor, \$50,000; Apalachicola harbor, \$70,000.

Alabama—Chattahoochee river, \$30,000; Alabama river, \$176,200; Coosa river, between Rome, Ga., and the E. T. V. and Ga. railroad bridge, \$255,822; Coosa river from the bridge to Wetumpka, \$1,000,000; Mobile harbor, \$60,000; Mobile harbor maintenance, \$60,000; Black Warrior river, \$190,000; Warrior river, \$500,000; Tombigbee river, from mouth to Demopolis, \$200,000; Tombigbee from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., \$500,000.

Mississippi—Yazoo river, \$100,000; upper Mississippi river, removing snags, \$100,000; improvements between Ohio and Missouri rivers, \$900,000; between Missouri river and Minneapolis, \$862,660; lock and dam between St. Paul and

Minneapolis, \$395,357; reservoir at the head waters, \$90,000.

For improving the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, including salaries of clerical, office, traveling expenses and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi river commission, \$1,963,333.

For improving harbor at New Madrid, Mo., \$50,000; Memphis, Tenn., \$36,000; Helena, Ark., \$30,000; Greenville, Miss., \$100,000; Delta Point, La., \$150,000; Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La., \$347,000; New Orleans, \$300,000; for improvements at head of Atchafalaya and mouth of Red river, La., \$30,000; total, \$2,996,333.

SPANISH CABINET.

Reply to Note of the United States Will Be Considered To-day.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—The Queen Regent presided over the Cabinet council to-day. Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, both of whom were indisposed, were absent. Senor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained at length the present status of Spain's diplomatic relations with the United States, and declared the Cabinet was entirely in accord as to the policy to be pursued.

General Carner, Minister of War, said he was satisfied with the manner in which reinforcements were concentrating for Cuba. He declared that there were very few descriptions. At the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, Senor Sagasta, president, the ministers will consider the draft of the answer to Spain to the note of the United States on the subject of Cuba, delivered to the Spanish government by the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, shortly after his arrival here. It is understood that the reply will contain a formal protest against filibustering.

El Heraldo says that Senor Gullon submitted to the premier to-day his suggested draft of the reply to the note, and that the premier approved it, but intimated that it should be withheld until after the arrival of Marshal Blanco at Havana.

SPAIN'S POSITIVE TONE.

Filibustering Expeditions to be Regarded as Breaches of International Law. London, Oct. 22.—(Friday).—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington has been instructed to notify the American government that henceforth filibustering expeditions will be regarded as breaches of international law. Such, at any rate, is the substance of his instructions though it is just possible that the form in which they will be carried into effect may modify their import.

A very bad impression has been made here by the news from Havana that a majority of the important industrial, commercial, mining, railway and steamship enterprises in Cuba are being rapidly converted into foreign companies, chiefly American and English. It is feared that this may enable the companies to claim damages from Spain for losses during the war. Perhaps a further reason why they are seeking English and American protection is that Cuban capitalists fear tyranny, disorder and that cutting which will follow immediately on the proclamation of Cuban independence when the time comes for it.

MISSION A FAILURE.

United States Commissioners Have Nothing Further to Hope For.

London, Oct. 21.—Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, and the officials of the British Foreign Office decline to furnish the press with the text of Great Britain's reply to the suggestions of the United States Monetary Commissioners, though the Foreign Office would say it is in substance identical with the Associated Press dispatches of Saturday last, giving the result of the meeting of the British Cabinet, and that the communication sent yesterday evening to the commissioners through the United States Ambassador was practically a reiteration of the statements on the subject already made. A similar reply has been sent to the French Embassy.

The United States Commissioners recognize that their mission has been unsuccessful, though they will not admit, as the answer of Great Britain says that they would be glad to receive other propositions, and the Commissioners have decided, as a matter of form, to return to France and consult the French Government as to whether fresh proposals are desirable. But it is not expected that anything will result from their visit to France.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Reports on Systematic Benevolence and Other Matters.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 21.—At the morning session of the Synod of Virginia, the report on systematic benevolence was read. It showed that 347 churches gave to foreign missions \$26,142; 291 churches gave to assembly's home missions \$7,636; 245 churches gave to local home missions \$1,682; 268 churches gave to colored evangelization \$1,765; 284 churches gave to relief funds \$3,629; 391 churches gave to education \$6,212; 293 churches gave to publication \$1,593; 126 churches gave to Bible society \$1,214; total, \$64,723. This is an increase of \$1,142 over last year. In the afternoon the report on Sabbath schools was presented. It showed number of officers and teachers 4,365; number of scholars, 22,855; scholars admitted to communion, 949; contributions, \$15,672.

NEXT MEETING AT RICHMOND.

Denver, Col., Oct. 21.—The Railroad Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, who have been in session here for the past three days, finished their labors this afternoon. Richmond, Va., was selected for the next meeting place.

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures permanently. J. M. F. Trotter, R. L. Walker, and Truitt & Smith.

VETERANS IN COUNCIL

Officers of the Grand Camp Elected for the Ensuing Year.

TWO NORFOLK VETERANS IN THE LIST

Recommendation of the Grand Commander in Regard to the Davis Monument Approved—Sons of Veterans—Larger Appropriation for Soldiers' Home Recommended.

Richmond, Va., October 21, 1897.

At the morning session of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, the old officers were re-elected as follows:

Grand Commander—John Cussons, Glen Allen.
First Lieutenant Grand Commander—James N. Stubbs, Wood's Cross Roads.
Second Lieutenant Grand Commander—John J. Williams, Winchester.
Third Lieutenant Grand Commander—Stith Bolling, Petersburg.
Inspector-General—Thomas C. Martin, Staunton.
Quartermaster-General—Washington Taylor, Norfolk.
Chaplain-General—Rev. B. D. Tucker, Norfolk.
Surgeon-General—Dr. John S. Powell, Occoquan.
Adjutant-General—Thomas Ellett, Richmond.
Aide-de-Camp—B. L. Farinholt, Providence Forge.

Colonel Pettitt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the recommendation of the Grand Commander in reference to the importance of pushing to completion the monument to our President, Jefferson Davis, and we invite Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, president of the Monument Association, to make before us a statement concerning it.

Colonel Pollard reported favorable growth on the part of the Sons of Veterans, which body now numbers twenty-three camps. The following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, was accepted:

Resolved, That the Grand Camp of Virginia has learned with pleasure of the purpose of the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society to erect a memorial hall at the University of Virginia in memory of her alumni who fell in the war of 1861-65, and we wish it all success.

The camp resolved to petition the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 a year to the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home in addition to the present annual appropriation.

The Sons of Veterans met also this morning and received the annual report of the Grand Commander.

At the meeting of the Virginia Division of the United Confederate Veterans, Major Thomas A. Brander was re-elected to his old position as commander. Cussons was selected as the next place of meeting.

Colonel Cussons, having positively declined to accept his re-election as grand commander, Col. J. N. Stubbs was elected. Lieutenant Commanders were elected as follows: First, J. J. Williams; Second, Stith Bolling; Third, R. L. Maury.

SETH LOW DEMONSTRATION.

Carnegie Hall Crowded With Enthusiastic Supporters.

New York, Oct. 21.—A great demonstration in favor of Seth Low's candidacy for Mayor took place in Carnegie Hall to-night. A tremendous throng filled every seat in the pit, crowded the boxes and from thence swept up to the topmost row of the big gallery, was present. Even the stage was uncomfortably crowded.

The most remarkable feature of the meeting was the fact that it was not billed as a citizens, but as a Republican meeting, being held under the auspices of the Republican organization (Anti-Platt) of the City of New York.

About one-third of the audience was composed of women. Enthusiasm fairly bubbled over, and when the familiar features of Mayor Strong appeared at the bottom of the stairway leading to the stage, the whole house stood up and cheered. Immediately behind the Mayor came the familiar features of Seth Low. The first glimpse of the candidate set the house wild.

Mr. Strong began by declaring that the real, genuine Republicans of New York were supporting Seth Low, and then quoted Secretary of the Interior Bliss' bitter criticism of Senator Platt a few years ago.

General Wagners Swayne, the next speaker, was justly cheered.

Seth Low was next introduced. Such a storm of applause as arose has rarely been heard in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Low's speech was an amplification of the addresses that he has been delivering throughout the entire campaign. He referred to Mr. Platt as a citizen of Oswego and to Mr. Croker as a frequent of the English race track, and called on the hearers to vote for home rule.

Joseph H. Choate was cheered more heartily than any other speaker but the Mayor, and was referred to as the next Senator from New York. His speech set the house fairly wild.

OPPORTUNITIES OF ANNEXATION.

Honolulu, Oct. 14, via San Francisco, Oct. 21.—It was definitely decided yesterday among the Hawaiians opposing annexation that a commission of five men should be sent to Washington to make a determined fight against the ratification of the annexation treaty.

TWO VIRGINIA POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day: Bowling Green, J. D. C. De Jarnette; Elba, S. A. Hines.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because many ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE

Nine of the Twelve Men Were in Favor of the Death Penalty.

WHAT HALTED THE OTHER THREE JURORS

Luetgert Makes a Sworn Statement Denying His Guilt—Will Apply for Bail—State's Attorney Deneen Says That the Case Will be Tried Again—Defendant Claims a Victory.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1897.

The gray light of a cool autumn morning strayed through the big windows of Judge Tutthill's court to-day as Adolph L. Luetgert, the man who has been on trial on the charge of murdering his wife and boiling her body in a vat, heard from the foreman of the twelve men, who have been considering his case for the past 66 hours, the words: "We are unable to agree upon a verdict." Imperturbable as ever, evincing no joy at the words, the wonderful nerve of the North sider was with him to the end.

He stood up, and with only a good natured smile on his swarthy face, shook hands with his son Arnold, his counsel, and business partner, William Charles. In less than five minutes he was led back to jail, the jury dismissed, and the great trial was over.

The twelve men were divided as follows: For conviction and the death penalty—Heckhold, Boyd, Albbey, Mahoney, Behmiller, Hosmer, Shaw, Franzen and Fowler. For acquittal—Harley, Holabird and Barber.

Immediately after they were discharged the jury requested to be allowed to return to the room which has been the scene of their discussion for so long. This was granted. Twenty minutes later the jurors filed back into court and Foreman Heckhold handed the following to Clerk Knoch who by order of the court, read it aloud:

"We the jurors in the case of the people of the State of Illinois vs. A. L. Luetgert, tender to the presiding judge, the Hon. Richard S. Tutthill, and the brilliant State's Attorney, Charles S. Deneen, and his no less brilliant assistants, Mr. W. C. McEwen, as well as the attorneys for the defense, our most heartfelt thanks for the kind treatment we have received at their hands, and we do not hesitate to state that were it not for the way in which they have attended to our personal comfort, as well as to our sanitary condition, the hardship would have been very great. "As to the trial, we wish to state that while the evidence was such that we were unable to agree upon a verdict one thing we did agree about, and that is that the circumstances were such that the police had ample reason to prosecute on the showing without hearing the defense, and we commend them for having done their duty in this case. (Signed) "FOREMAN HECKHOLD, and balance of the jury."

WILL TRY AGAIN.

"Yes, sir; we will try him again," said State's Attorney Deneen, when asked as to the probability of Luetgert being brought before the court a second time. "When we will get at it, however, is something I cannot tell you now. The case stands now with us as though there never had been a trial. The second trial has no bearing whatever on the case just closed."

At 1 o'clock this afternoon counsel for Luetgert gave State's Attorney Deneen notice that they would to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock make formal application before Judge Tutthill for the admission of the prisoner to bail. Judge Tutthill will be asked to fix the amount of bail at \$15,000, but Luetgert will enter court prepared to furnish bonds of \$20,000 if necessary. State's Attorney Deneen was not prepared to say whether or not the application would be resisted or not.

It was admitted by several members of the jury that the disagreement was brought about by a wide difference of opinion regarding the rings found in the vat, the testimony of Emma and Gottlieb Schimpke and the testimony of Kenosha witnesses, who positively testified that they saw Mrs. Louise Luetgert alive in the Wisconsin town on May 3, 4 and 5th. Juror Harley did not believe the rings found in the middle vat of Luetgert's factory were Mrs. Luetgert's rings. Holabird was inclined to believe the story of the Kenosha witnesses, despite the impeaching evidence introduced, and Barber would not believe the strong evidence given by the Schimpke sisters. These were considered the strong features of the trial by these jurors.

LUETGERT'S SWORN STATEMENT.

The Associated Press to-night obtained the one great feature missing in the famous Luetgert trial—the sworn testimony of the defendant himself, Adolph L. Luetgert.

Closely following the final result of the trial, which has attracted world wide attention, Luetgert made under oath to-night a statement for the Associated Press concerning the fearful crime charged against him, the first sworn statement yet made by him. The affidavit was put in writing, in due legal form, and is certified to by a notary, Ex-Judge William A. Vincent, the leading counsel for the defense in the celebrated case, the man to whose brains and skill and energy Luetgert beyond all doubt owes his great legal victory, gave consent to the affidavit being made.

The affidavit explicitly declares Luetgert's innocence. The document in full is as follows:

To the Public: The result of my trial, ending to-day, is a victory for me because of the disagreement of the jury, but I am very much disappointed and very much surprised that the jury did not bring in a verdict of not guilty.

I did not kill my wife and do not know where she is, but I am sure that it is only a question of time until she comes home.

I did not go upon the witness stand because my lawyer, Judge Vincent, was

bitterly opposed to my doing so and because he advised me it was not necessary.

I am grateful for the tremendous change in public sentiment, in my favor, and time will demonstrate that I am not only an innocent but a very grievously wronged man. (Signed) ADOLPH L. LUETGERT. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October A. D., 1897. (Signed) M. F. SULLIVAN, Notary Public.

NOT SO MANY CASES.

Yellow Fever Situation in New Orleans Shows Improvement.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—The fever situation improved to some extent here to-day. Where yesterday there had been some thirty cases by 1 o'clock at 7 o'clock to-night there were only thirty. To-day at nightfall there had been but two fatalities reported to the Board of Health. Among the deaths is that of Sister Sylvester, of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. She was reported to the Board of Health yesterday and the best of attention was given her, but she seemed to have contracted a very bad case of yellow fever complicated with other diseases, and there was little chance of saving her life after her case had been brought to the attention of the board.

The weather this morning was cool and reports from below New Orleans are to the effect that there was a light frost last night.

Col. I. D. Ellis, of Governor Foster's staff, said to a representative of the Associated Press this evening that he had received advice that there had been frost in St. Bernard Parish and on the outskirts of the city last night. The deposit, however, was slight and possibly not sufficient to stamp out the disease here. It does not seem at all likely that the fever will continue here for any length of time. Business is greatly depressed, but it is confidently believed that with the approach of cold weather the fever will die out, and New Orleans will recover some of the trade she has lost through the fright of the past few weeks.

GUITERAS GOING TO ALABAMA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21.—Provost C. Harris, of the University of Pennsylvania, to-day received a telegram from Surgeon General Wyman at Washington, saying that word had been received from the State Health Officer, the president of the Board of Health and Mayor at Montgomery, Ala., asking that Dr. Guiteras may return to determine yellow fever cases in that State. The Provost answered by telegram that Dr. Guiteras had been given leave of absence and would return at once to Alabama.

SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 21.—The State Board of Health in its official statement to-night reports four new cases of yellow fever at Clinton, two at Nitta Yuma, five at Edwards, seven at Bay St. Louis and five at Cayuga. There was one death at Bay St. Louis, which place, up to date, has had one hundred and fifty cases of yellow fever. The situation at Edwards is much improved, no one being reported as seriously ill within the past twenty-four hours.

ONE DEATH IN MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21.—The Board of Health bulletin at 1 o'clock to-day reports four cases, making a total of fourteen, and no deaths. Since the report of the board there has been one death, that of P. W. McAdam, making two in all. Of the new cases two are white and two colored. The temperature here this morning was very low and some reported seeing frost.

A speaker to the Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says: "I left frost this morning, with wind from the north, and cooling up. Dr. Guiteras is expected here to-night or in the morning."

FOUR CASES AT MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 21.—Four new cases, three deaths and six recoveries were reported at noon to-day. Total cases to date, 176; total deaths, 26; recoveries, 127; remaining under treatment, 34. Two cases of fever are officially reported at Wheelerville, eight miles west of the city—D. Blackman and wife. Two new cases are reported to-day at Phenix, Ala.

NO EXCITEMENT.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 21.—There is no fever excitement here. Governor Johnston and some of the State officials will continue to transact their business in Birmingham until the epidemic is past at Montgomery. The people are not leaving here. Trains from Montgomery on the Louisville and Nashville are not permitted to stop in the city limits, but that is upon one road only.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

Prof. Max Muller, in this month's Cosmopolis, recalls the story of what happened once in the coin room of the British museum, where, during a visit of a number of gentlemen and ladies, it was observed that a very valuable and almost unique Sicilian coin had disappeared. All the gentlemen present in the room at the time had to be searched, and no one objected, except one. He protested his innocence, but declared that nothing would induce him to allow his pockets to be searched. All the other visitors were allowed to go home, but he was detained while the coin room was swept, and every corner searched once more. At last the missing coin was found in a chink of the floor.

Every apology was made to the suspected person, but he was asked why he had so strongly objected to being searched. He then produced from his pocket another specimen of the same coin. "I came here," he said, "to compare my specimen, which is perfect, with the only other specimen which is thought to be superior to mine, and almost unique in the world. Now suppose," he added, "that you had not found your coin, and had found my specimen in my pocket, would anybody have believed in my innocence?"

It is only a question of time when all the people will find the Republicans out.—Atlanta Constitution.

A BOOK LITTLE USED

Barnes' School History Generally Superseded by Later Publications.

WHERE POLITICS CUTS QUITE A FIGURE

Dr. Southall Claims That the Action of the Veterans Will Help His Candidacy—Colonel Farinholt a Candidate for Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.) Richmond, Va., Oct. 21, 1897.

The action of the Confederate Veterans in seeking to eliminate Barnes' history from the list of books authorized for use in the public schools is a matter of more than passing interest. Barnes' and Holmes' histories were the first used in the public schools of this State. They were adopted away back in the seventies. Since that time others have been added to the list until the publications from these authors are not very much in use. In very few schools are Barnes' histories used. Others have been coming into public favor and have been adopted by the local boards. The State Board of Public Instruction, composed of the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, every four years makes out a list of books from which the county and city school boards may choose. The histories on the list now are Barnes', Magill's, Shinn's, Hansell's, Holme's and Maury's. Shinn's history is the one that has for the last few years received the most favor at the hands of the local school boards. The State Board of Public Instruction does not require any local board to change school books. The only requirement is that when changes are made the selection will be from the approved list.

Friends of Dr. J. W. Southall, who is opposing Mr. Massey for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, say the action of the veterans in the matter of the school history is a victory for the doctor. They state that Dr. Southall will be supported by the most of those who are advocating the change in histories. Dr. Southall has been in town all of this week and left to-day for his home in Amelia. Mr. Massey's supporters contend that the action of the veterans could not hurt him, because Barnes' history was put on the list when Dr. Ruffner was Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Colonel B. L. Farinholt, of Lancaster county, who is here attending the meeting of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, states that he is a candidate for the office of superintendent of the penitentiary. He says he will have the solid support of the members of the Legislature from the First Congressional district, and that he will prove a very strong candidate.

Colonel W. F. Wickham, chairman of the Lamb faction of the Republican party, says he is receiving reports from all parts of the State, and that they are all of a most encouraging character. He is of opinion that McCaull's vote will surprise everybody, and that the Republicans are going to make some unexpected gains in the Legislature. Colonel Wickham is giving the most of his time to the canvass.

There is some talk of amending the primary election law for Richmond. Some years ago primaries were legalized in this city, but it was left optional with the City Democratic Committee whether or not the primaries should be held under the legalized plan. On one or more occasions the primaries were not held according to the legalized plan. It is proposed now to amend the law so as to compel the committee to hold legalized primaries.

LAUNCH'S BOILER EXPLODES.

Two Officers and Several Men of the Texas Injured.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.—The boiler of one of the steam launches of the battleship Texas blew up while it was alongside of the battleship, and a number of men, including two officers and a surgeon, were injured, none fatally.

The explosion occurred just as the launch reached the side of the ship, having towed down the ship's boats, each full of men, who were engaged in the naval parade.

On the launch at the time were thirty-five men, including Lieutenant Commander DeLahanty, Lieutenant Bristol, Ensign Wadsworth and Dr. W. R. Dubose, the ship's surgeon. The smoke stack, the top of the boiler and the part of the canopy over the boiler were blown into the air, and what was left of the launch caught fire from the sheet of flame that followed the bursting of the boiler, but the fire had little to burn.